

THE FARMERS' TAXES WILL BE REDUCED

NEW LAWS WERE PASSED PRIMARILY TO RELIEVE THE HEAVY TAX BURDEN.

A REVIEW OF THE AUTHORLESS PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED BY DEMOCRATS TO DECEIVE FARMERS.

The Democratic State committee has flooded the State with a 23-page pamphlet under the title of "Tax Legislation." No name is signed to it and nobody is responsible for it. It is a mass of misrepresentations. It pretends to review the acts of the special session. It vehemently attacks a few of them, and treats the majority with a silence which can only be construed to mean approval. It is said that a great many Democrats did not want this document put out at all, because they knew it would be riddled to death by the first Republican into whose hands it fell, and would become a boomerang.

After a brief preliminary history of how the Tax Commission was created, which is known to everybody within the confines of this State who can read, the Democratic "arguer" informs the waiting world that Governor Fleming recommended tax reduction as far back as 1893, but fails to tell the people that the Democratic Legislature paid no attention to it, and, as usual, did nothing. He fails to tell the people that Governor Jackson, another Democrat, appointed a tax commission in 1883, but it amounted to nothing. He fails to tell that Governor Matthews, another Democrat, called attention as far back as 1879, to bad tax laws, but the Democratic Legislature, as usual, paid no attention to it.

Surely if tax revision was considered necessary in those days, it ought to be a good thing now, and the Democratic position against tax revision is thus made untenable at the very outset.

The pamphlet asserts that no revision of taxation was considered by Republicans when they came into power on account of the "era of profligacy" charged against the Republicans. The Democratic party had conducted the affairs of this State so ably, so wisely, so economically and in such a businesslike fashion for twenty-four years that the State was bankrupt when the Republicans came into power. On March 4th, 1897, a balance was shown of \$240,000, but there was a deficit of like amount which left the treasury practically empty, and since the Republicans came into power they have had to appropriate money again and again to pay Democratic deficiencies. And this is true notwithstanding that Governor MacCorkle, the last Democratic governor, got \$157,000 from the National Government. The \$157,000 was money that the Republicans spent for the National Government in the war. Thus it was that the first Republican governor, Boreman, handed over to MacCorkle, the last Democratic governor, this large sum of money. Deficit and Democracy are twin D's. The Republicans paid up the Democratic deficits.

They did this in the next two years and they have managed the affairs of the State so that there is a balance of \$300,000 in the State treasury.

Does this look like profligacy? Does this look like the money of the State had been squandered after the manner of the Democrats?

Some Figures.

In license taxes the average per year for the last seven years of Democratic administration was \$141,000 and for the seven Republican years of \$112,000. Was there any profligacy in this?

The Republicans collected an actual average every year of \$125,000 more than the Democrats in license taxes. This saved direct taxes on property. It was largely due to the Dawson corporation law, so bitterly fought by the Democrats. The total increased revenue from these sources for the last seven years amounts to over one million and a quarter of dollars. Does this look like this department had been unwisely administered?

During the last seven Republican years the average annual cost of printing, binding, and stationery was reduced \$33,000, making an aggregate save during the seven Republican years of \$222,000. At the same time the Republicans collected over \$23,000 more from the sale of books than the Democrats, although the Democrats spent \$229,000 more money than the Republicans. This is a sample of Republican "waste and extravagance." What do you think of it?

The pamphlet next takes up a discussion about the tax reform campaign and the nomination of Mr. Dawson for governor. What has this got to do with the issues before the people?

However we find no mention of the celebrated purple pencil of the Hon. John T. McGraw, who is running this campaign for the Democrats. We find no reference either to the delectable conduct of the Secretary of State's

office in the last Democratic regime. It charges Mr. Dawson with the abandonment of every principle of Tax Reform. This is grossly false. Neither Mr. Dawson nor the Republican party has abandoned tax reform. Mr. Dawson stands where he always stood for the abolition of State taxes and a just and equitable system of taxation. Mr. Dawson stands on the Republican platform. That platform was adopted July 13, 1904; and in less than six weeks the Republican Legislature had redeemed practically every promise the platform made. The Republicans did more for tax reform in six weeks than the Democrats did in all the 25 years. The Republicans have abolished State taxes.

The Democratic Way.

Democrats are attacking the tax revision movement, simply because it is a Republican idea. In the twenty-four years that the Democratic party held power they made no attempt whatever to readjust and improve our tax laws. They know nothing of constructive statesmanship. The Democratic party in this State is animated by the same spirit and purpose as the Democratic party in the Nation, which wants to tear down, not build up.

The National Democratic party opposes protection because it is a Republican principle. The National Democratic party opposed the Panama Canal because it was backed by Republican leaders. The National Democratic party attempted to arrest the course of affairs in the Spanish-American war when our fleets were fighting and our armies marching because a Republican President was in the White House. The National Democratic party tried to undo that which had taken place in the Philippines because the Philippine policy was formulated by the Republicans. The National Democratic party sought to change the money policy in this country to silver just when the powerful nations of the world were changing to gold, because the Republican party stood for the gold standard. The Democratic party in this State is the same as the Democratic party in the Nation, the party of obstruction and negation, the party which stands for nothing but opposition. This party is true to its principles and policies in this campaign in arraying itself against every good thing which the Republican party has accomplished or seeks to accomplish.

New Laws.

The pamphlet next gives attention to the work of the last Legislature and introduces the subject by asserting that the bills passed were hidden from the law-making body and were prohibited from every member of the Legislature. It is charged that they were crudely drawn, full of inconsistencies and ambiguities, and provided an insufficient system of taxation, containing many obnoxious features affecting the collection of State revenue. Here is another jumble of falsehood. The fact of the matter is these bills were drawn by several of the leading lawyers in the State, whose position will compare very favorably with the author of the Democratic pamphlet. They are clear, plain and incisive and may well be understood by any layman who takes the trouble to examine them. The bills were given full and free discussion. They were printed in practically every newspaper in the State before they became laws. The people were informed at every step in this legislation and the Legislature knew what it was doing. The passage of the bills is a great step toward the realization of tax revision. Since these measures have become laws, thousands of the acts have been distributed over the State and they have been very fully and fairly explained by Republican leaders. If there is anybody who doesn't know what they mean, or what they will do, it is because they can't read or won't read, can't understand or won't understand. These laws do not bear harshly on any interest, but they provide for equal and just taxation of every interest and the wiping out of six-sevenths of the direct tax now levied of 35 cents on the hundred dollars and eventually a total reduction of all of it.

Constitutional Amendment.

The author of the pamphlet next directs his attention to the constitutional amendment and charges its defeat to the Republicans, though every Democrat in the Legislature voted against it. The Democrats attempted to amend the amendment in a manner not germane to the subject, and it would have been absolutely impossible under the law. The Republicans presented an amendment to article 13 of the constitution providing that the "Legislature may levy or refrain from levying State and State school taxes on real and personal property," but it was lost on account of their opposition, as a two-thirds vote is required in order to have it submitted to the people. The Demo-

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OLD MANAGERS IN GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF THE PAST

HOW PRESIDENTIAL FIGHTS HAVE BEEN WON AND LOST BY NATIONAL CHAIRMEN IN OTHER YEARS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DORSEY, HARRITY, GORMAN, QUAY AND HANNA IN MORE RECENT TIMES.

By Rufus Rockwell Wilson in Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

It is the verdict of veteran politicians that no Presidential campaign in our history was waged with more skill and shrewdness than that of 1876, when Tilden and Hayes were opposing candidates. Zachariah Chandler was chairman of the Republican National Committee in that year, and the fight which he made for Hayes proved him "one of the greatest political generals of his time. Indeed, to a large extent, he established the political methods of the present day. Chandler was a native of New England, and was endowed with all the personal traits of the shrewd Yankee, enhanced by the experience incident to a successful career in Michigan at a time when that State was near the frontier. Success in business brought him wealth and influence, and these, combined with the instincts of a fighter and intense party spirit, made him the dominating force in Michigan politics during and for a dozen years after the Civil War. His aggressiveness gave him a foremost place in the Senate, and led in 1876 to his being chosen manager of the Hayes campaign.

Chandler was at his best in this capacity, and the sequel proved him equal to the task he had taken in hand. Breaking the solid South had, therefore, been regarded as an impossibility, and, as a matter of fact, no attention was paid to it, as it was supposed to be assured to the Democracy. Instead, the whole country was watching the admittedly doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. One after another of these doubtful States on election night swung into line for Tilden. These, with the solid South, elected him, and at midnight people went to bed and considered the fight at an end. But an hour later Chandler gave the press associations this terse and now historic dispatch:

Rutherford B. Hayes has received 155 electoral votes and is elected. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

No details were given. Chandler contented himself with the broad claim of votes enough to elect, and left to conjecture where they were to come from. It soon came out, however, that, while every one had been watching the doubtful States, Chandler had kept his eye on South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

The Hayes Tilden Struggle.

Then followed the memorable struggle over these States. From them in due time double sets of electoral votes were sent to Congress, each certified by rival returning boards. Thereupon arose a condition without precedent in our political history. The Senate was Republican, the House Democratic, and there is little doubt that had the President of the Senate in February, 1877, opened the certificates, counted the electoral votes, and declared Hayes elected President, by including the votes of North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana among others that were not disputed, the House would have at once proceeded to elect Tilden, voting by States. The result would have been two Presidents, each supported by his party, a double inauguration, and the two branches of Congress arrayed against each other with the probability of armed collision, anarchy and civil war.

A way out of this perilous dilemma was found in a bill, passed by Congress and approved by the President late in January, 1877, which provided for the reference of all questions arising in respect to States from which more than one certificate had been received to a commission consisting of five Senators, five Representatives and five Justices of the Supreme Court the decision of a majority to be final, unless rejected by concurrent votes of both Houses, in which event their order should prevail. Four of the Justices were designated in the bill, and they were to select the fifth in such manner as they might decide. It was the hope of the framers of the bill that a commission thus made up would decide with judicial impartiality the vexed and puzzling questions involved; but a strange caprice of fortune intervened to disappoint them. The four justices designated as members of the commission were Clifford, Field, Miller and Strong—two Democrats and two Republicans. This equally divided the commission in politics, with the fifteenth member in abeyance and to be chosen by the four

Justices from their associates. It was generally understood that seniority of service would control their choice, and that it would fall on Justice David Davis, of Illinois, who was believed to favor Tilden.

How Bradley Saved the Day.

Here intervened the strange caprice of fortune. A Senatorial contest was in progress in Illinois, with John A. Logan, the incumbent, an active candidate for re-election. The Legislature was so nearly tied between the Republicans and Democrats that five "independents" held the balance of power. They supported Justice Davis, and after a prolonged struggle the Democrats united with them and credited him as Logan's successor. Then Davis resigned from the Supreme Court to take his seat in the Senate, and Bradley, the next ranking Justice, was made the fifteenth member of the commission. Bradley was a Republican, and his selection gave that party a majority of the commission, whose every vote proved to be a vote on strictly partisan lines. A vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats decided all disputed questions in favor of the Republicans, and though the process of decision was slow—not until two days before the date set by the Constitution for the inauguration of the new President was the counting finish. It was duly determined that Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina had cast their electoral votes for Hayes, who was declared elected. Chandler's shrewdness and foresight lost Tilden the Presidency, to which he had been elected by a popular majority of over 250,000.

Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1880, but the real manager of Garfield's successful campaign in that year was ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas. Then Dorsey few Americans of recent times have had a more checkered career. He was born in Vermont and reared in Ohio and fought as a private soldier in the Civil War. Then he became cashier of a bank in Oberlin, but the life was too dull and slow for him, so he borrowed money, went South and for six cents a pound in gold bought cotton, which he took to Mobile, repairing the railroad and running the engine which carried it himself, and sold for 80 cents a pound. It took him a week to travel 80 miles by a shaky and dilapidated railroad, but he made \$60,000 by the enterprise. He invested it all and as much more as he could borrow, in a stock of goods which, sold in Alabama, yielded him within a year a profit of \$200,000. Dorsey's success now attracted the attention of capitalists, who engaged him to establish a tool company in Sandusky. The city of Sandusky gave him valuable property and wharfage rights to encourage the enterprise, and the tool company quickly became one of the biggest industrial concerns in the West.

It was not long, however, before Dorsey was induced to accept the Presidency of the Arkansas Central railway, which was such a financial wreck that its stock had no market value. Five years later the road was in a flourishing condition and Dorsey was a millionaire. In 1873, when he was 31 years old, he was elected a Federal Senator from Arkansas. A year later he was a bankrupt, and gave everything over to his creditors. In 1880 he was again a millionaire, made so by speculation in New Mexico cattle lands prosecuted on borrowed money. The same year he managed Garfield's campaign with vim and energy and without scruple as to the weapons he employed. Then the Star Route scandal burst upon the country, and Dorsey was caught in it and swept from his feet. It left him a bruised and broken man. His name still appeared now and then in the newspapers, but his financial sun had set, and he will never regain either youth or fortune, while with politics he has had nothing to do for years. Yet his past career has had a meteoric brilliancy that will make it long remembered.

Pitted against Dorsey in 1880 was William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Barnum was a born fighter. He not only set forth the good qualities of his own candidate, but he made personal warfare on the opposition, his campaign book in 1880 being one of the most vitriolic publications of his kind ever issued. In 1881 he continued his policy of bitter personal attacks on the enemy, and the campaign of that year was memorable for expositions of the "Mulligan letters" and other unsavory affairs. The Burchard incident came as a climax to the contest, and though not designed by the campaign managers it served, nevertheless, one of

(Continued on Third Page.)



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CLARK GIVES

\$600,000

Montana Senator Contributes Ten Times Amount to Democratic Campaign Given By Senator Gassaway Davis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Senator W. C. Clark, of Montana, has given \$600,000 to the Democratic National campaign fund, ten times the amount contributed by Henry G. Davis, the Vice Presidential candidate. The certified check from Senator Clark reached Chairman Thomas Taggart Friday evening, and astounded the managers of the Democratic campaign.

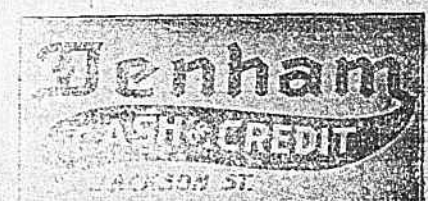
Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, yesterday in a statement said the next President would be a Democrat. "The general drift, as indicated by reports received from different parts of the country points clearly to a Democratic victory," said Senator Gorman. I cannot go far into a discussion of conditions in various States, but the Democrats everywhere are now united. A gratifying feature of the situation is the personality of Judge Parker, which seems to draw men to him. On the whole chances of Democratic success are bright.

Senator L. E. McComas, of Maryland, in a statement yesterday said the Republicans have a good chance of carrying Maryland for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The Republican prospects in Maryland are most encouraging," said Senator McComas. There is a marked tendency among

business men to vote against a change. The young voters of Maryland incline strongly to Roosevelt, and so do the railroad men and the miners. Investigation among the skilled labor vote shows that they do not want a change. They remember how they voted on Harrison and prosperity and voted in Cleveland and calamity twelve years ago." Senator McComas concluded by saying that information received gives assurance that both West Virginia and Delaware are safe for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

BRYAN'S VIEW OF PLATFORM.

"I shall not misrepresent the situation, or appeal for votes for the ticket upon false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean VERY LITTLE, IF ANY, PROGRESS on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall Street element. * * * The LABOR PLANK as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. * * * The nomination of Judge Parker VIRTUALLY NULLIFIES THE ANTI-TRUST PLANK." — William Jennings Bryan, in "The Commoner," July 13, 1904.



FAIRMONT, W. VA.